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## NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published during the week ending the 26th December 1950:—

No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
1.	No. 4506-TT., dated the 18th December 1950.	Ministry of Railways.	Amendments in the Ministry of Railways Resolution No. 4506-TT., dated the 18th November 1950.
2.	No. 174-ITC(P.N.)/50, dated the 18th December 1950.	Ministry of Commerce.	Licensing of Dyeing, Bleaching, Mercerising and Calendering Machinery and certain Roller Skins and Picking Bands.
3.	No. 104/1/50-Elec. I to III, dated the 18th December 1950.	Election Commission, India.	Extension up to 15th January 1951 of the period within which claims and objections in respect of the electoral roll for any electoral unit in certain States are to be made.
4.	Nos. 104/1/50-Elec. & 83/50-Elec II, dated the 21st December 1950.	Ditto.	Ditto.
5.	No. 73-T(8)/50, dated the 23rd December 1950.	Ministry of Commerce.	Fixation of tariff values for certain articles.
6.	No. 104/1/50-Elec., dated the 23rd December 1950.	Election Commission, India.	Extension up to 15th January 1951 of the period within which claims and objections in respect of the electoral roll for any electoral unit in certain States are to be made.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on Indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette.

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## PART I—Section 1

**Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court**

**MINISTRY OF LAW**

New Delhi, the 23rd December 1950

**No. F.21(5)/50-C.**—Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the seat of a member representing the State of Bihar in Parliament by reason of the death of Dr. P. K. Sen;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Provisional Parliament (Filling of Casual Vacancies and Election Petitions) Rules, 1950, the President is pleased to call upon the members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly to elect, in accordance with the said Rules, a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy.

S. N. MUKERJEE, Joint Secy.

**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

New Delhi, the 20th December 1950

**No. 9/1/50-Ests.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 5 of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund Rules, rule 4 of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund (Untransferred Section) Rules, 1939, and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the first-mentioned rules in so far as they apply to officers governed by the latter rules or the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Family Pension Rules, 1939.

In the said Rules—

1. Throughout for the words "Secretary of State", the words "the Central Government" shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 15th August 1947.

2. After rule 6, the following rules shall be inserted, namely:—

6A. (1) Every subscriber shall, as soon as may be, but not later than the prescribed date, by letter addressed to the prescribed authority elect—

(a) to retain the right to the benefits under these rules for his wife and children as existing on the 31st December 1950; or

(b) to receive a commuted cash payment in lieu of such rights to be determined by a Government Actuary:

Provided that if a subscriber fails to make such election before the prescribed date, he shall be deemed to have elected the first alternative:

Provided further that no election of the second alternative by any subscriber shall be effective, unless he shall have furnished to the prescribed authority not later than the prescribed date the following documents, namely:—

(i) a medical certificate in the form specified in the Fifth Schedule regarding the state of health of the wife of the subscriber; and

(ii) an acquittance in the form specified in the Tenth Schedule executed by the wife and adult children of the subscriber and by the subscriber himself on behalf of his minor children as their guardian.

(2) In this rule, the expression "prescribed date" means the 15th February 1951; or, in any particular case, such other later date as the Central Government may specify in this behalf; and the expression "prescribed authority" means the Central Government or such officer as may be specified by the Central Government in this behalf.

6B. (1) The pension payable under these rules to the dependants of a subscriber who has elected alternative (a) under rule 6A shall be of the amounts specified in the Seventh Schedule as amended by rule 4(1)(iv) of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund (Untransferred Section) Rules, 1939:

Provided that the dependants of a subscriber who is in the service on the 31st December 1950, shall receive only a proportion of such pensions, to be calculated in the manner prescribed in method (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 25, and for the purpose of the said sub-rule, the date of retirement of such subscriber shall be deemed to be the 31st December 1950.

(2) A subscriber who has elected alternative (b) under rule 6A shall receive the commuted cash payment referred to therein:

Provided that a subscriber who is in the service on the 31st December 1950, shall in lieu of receiving such cash payment have the amount to which he is so entitled transferred to his credit in the Indian Civil Service Provident Fund.

3. To rule 8, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"provided that no such contribution shall be payable after the 31st December 1950."

4. To each of the rules 11 and 12, the following sub-rule shall be added, namely:—

"(4) This rule shall cease to have effect after the 31st December 1950, except in respect of persons to whom rule 23 applies."

5. For the proviso to rule 12A, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that a subscriber to whom rule 23 applies shall, if he marries, pay in addition to the donations specified in rule 11, the sum of £200."

6. For rule 15, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"15. Any contribution or payment due from a subscriber on the 31st December 1950, shall together with interest be deducted from the pensions payable to his dependents or from commuted cash payment payable to such subscriber, as the case may be:

Provided that in the case of a subscriber who dies before the 31st December 1950, no interest which has accrued after the date of his death shall be so deducted.

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of this rule, the contributions of any subscriber which were suspended as a special case shall be deemed to be due under these rules."

7. In sub-rule (1) of rule 23, after the words and figures "provisions of rule 8", the words "by virtue of his retirement before 31st December 1950", shall be inserted.

8. For sub-rule (1) of rule 23A, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

(1) On the termination of the marriage of a subscriber by divorce or annulment, the following provisions shall apply.

9. In rule 25 to sub-rule (1), the following further proviso shall be added, namely:—

Provided further that a subscriber who has adopted method (b) or (c) shall cease to make any contributions and payments after the 31st December 1950, and shall receive—

(i) if he has elected alternative (a) under rule 6A, a proportion of the contingent benefits referred to in method (a), to be calculated on the footing that the subscriber had retired on the 31st December 1950.

(ii) if he has elected alternative (b) under rule 6A, a commuted cash payment in respect of such benefits to be determined by a Government Actuary.

10. Rule 28 shall be omitted.

11. After the Ninth Schedule, the following Schedule shall be inserted, namely:—

"Tenth Schedule [Clause (ii) of second proviso to Rule 6A (1)(b)]."

**Form of acquittance**

I, \_\_\_\_\_, a subscriber to the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund (Untransferred Section) \*\*/governed by the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Family Pension Rules, 1939, \*\* on behalf of my minor children (names of minor children) as their guardian and (1) \_\_\_\_\_, (2) \_\_\_\_\_, (3) \_\_\_\_\_, (4) \_\_\_\_\_, etc.; the wife and adult children of the said subscriber hereby confirm that the

\*Name of subscriber.

\*\*Strike off the irrelevant portion.

decision by the said subscriber, under the new scheme which has been promulgated, to surrender all benefits due under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund (Untransferred Section) Rules, 1939, and the Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Family Pension Rules, 1939, is in the best interest of the family and we further agree that on payment of the commuted sum to the said subscriber the President of India shall be fully discharged from all liability in respect of the above-mentioned benefits.

### RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 20th December 1950

No. 18/4/50-AIS.—The Government of India have had under consideration the question of making adequate arrangements for staffing of administrative posts of and above the rank of Deputy Secretary in the Government of India in and outside the Central Secretariat. In consultation with all Part A State Governments and other authorities concerned, the Government of India have now sanctioned the constitution of the Indian Civil Administrative (Central) Cadre as provided for in the Scheme annexed. The Ministry of Home Affairs has been authorised to take all steps necessary for the implementation of the Scheme.

ORDERED that this Resolution be published in the Gazette of India.

### THE INDIAN CIVIL ADMINISTRATIVE (CENTRAL) CADRE SCHEME

#### FOREWORD

The Scheme for the constitution of the Central Cadre of the Indian Administrative Service owes its origin to the conditions which arose during the war and which have not only persisted since but have become a permanent feature of Central administration. The war gave rise to increased demands for manpower at all levels of the Central Secretariat. With the cessation of the war it was at first hoped that reduction in the manpower requirements of the Centre would be possible gradually, if not immediately, to something like the pre-war level. It soon became apparent, however, that this hope was not likely to materialise. The character of the State had undergone a change and therewith its activities. The achievement of freedom in August 1947 underlined this tendency, and the change that has occurred must now be regarded as permanent in nature.

2. A rapid survey of the manpower requirements of the Central Government at the senior administrative level was conducted last year. It was found that as against the total normal pre-war requirement of 125 I.C.S. officers (senior and junior) on deputation from the 'Provinces', the requirements for the senior posts alone at present number 250. Formerly, these Central requirements were met mainly by deputation of I.C.S. officers from the 'Provinces' and to a very limited extent by deputation or transfer of officers selected from the Central Services. During the war recruitment to the I.C.S. was initially curtailed and later stopped altogether. Therefore, the I.C.S. Cadre had begun to shrink even then. With the needs of the Central Government increasing rapidly, it became increasingly difficult to obtain officers from the States, and it became practically impossible to return officers from the States on the expiry of their normal tenure. This situation was sharply aggravated after the 15th August 1947. Officers in the I.C.S. retired in large numbers. It is true that the new Indian Administrative Service had in the meantime been constituted but the officers appointed to this service were not (and for a number of years, could not be) expected to hold senior administrative posts at the Centre. The number of I.C.S. officers who remained in the States Cadres were few and badly needed by the States and there was no possibility of a resumption of anything like a regular turn-over of officers on deputation between the States and the Centre. The deputation system, in fact, broke down.

3. It thus became necessary to design and establish a system of manning senior administrative posts at the Centre which could be maintained on a permanent basis in the altered conditions prevailing in the country. A scheme for the constitution of what was then referred to as the General Administrative Pool was formulated on a provisional basis in the Ministry of Home Affairs and all Ministries were consulted on it. The Scheme was circulated to the Secretaries of all Ministries in

October 1948. Their views were received in the Ministry of Home Affairs and a memorandum was prepared to serve as a basis for discussion in the Conference of Secretaries held on the 17th, 18th and 19th January 1949. The Conference approved the main outlines of the Scheme in principle and set up a Committee for considering details.

Ever since 1939, there has been a cadre known as the Finance-Commerce Pool Cadre consisting in part of I.C.S. officers permanently seconded to that cadre from the States and selected officers from the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and certain Central Services to be conveniently referred to as the Central Financial Services. The war affected this cadre also to a considerable extent and hence reorganisation had become necessary. The Union Ministers of Finance and Commerce had set up a Committee for considering the nature of the changes required and for making recommendations. It was evident that the re-organisation of the Finance-Commerce Pool Cadre and the proposed constitution of the General Administrative Pool were inter-connected subjects. The demarcation of posts to be filled by one could not be settled in isolation without reference to the other, neither could the allocation of the sources of supply of officers to be drawn into these two cadres. Again, the officers of both the Finance-Commerce Pool Cadre and the General Administrative Pool Cadre would hold like posts side by side with one another in the same organisation and their pay scales and conditions of service would have to be regulated on a uniform basis.

4. In these circumstances it was decided that the two Committees should meet together and jointly evolve a co-ordinated scheme. The main lines of the present scheme for the constitution of the Indian Civil Administrative (Central) Cadre incorporating within itself two separate Branches one to be described as the General Administrative Pool and the other as the Special Administrative Pool were settled as the result of this joint consideration.

5. The scheme was referred again to the Conference of Secretaries which met on the 27th June and the 15th and the 16th July 1949. The scheme as formulated by the Joint meeting of the two Committees was amended at the Secretaries' Conference. The amended scheme as finally approved by the Conference has now been considered by Government.

6. The first important feature of the Scheme is that it makes combined provision for a reorganised Finance-Commerce Pool Cadre (to be renamed as Special Administrative Pool) as well as the General Administrative Pool originally proposed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. In other words, this is a scheme intended to provide permanently for the manning of all administrative posts at the Centre of and above the rank of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India with the exception of posts to be manned by the Indian Foreign Service and some others which may for special reasons, be excluded. Even in respect of such excluded posts, the scheme provides for a bulk supply of officers, so long as this is necessary.

7. The Hon'ble Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar (who was then engaged on framing proposals for the reorganisation of the machinery of Government) scrutinised the scheme in detail. He recorded his approval and comments in November, 1949. He observed *inter alia* that "the scheme has evolved proposals which should eliminate the existing defects and produce an All-India service so organised and worked as to produce personnel not only for immediate requirements but for ultimate needs, which is as good as could be obtained under existing circumstances."

8. The Governments of all Part A States were then addressed requesting their concurrence in principle to the creation of the Central Cadre, together with their comments on details, if any. Six out of nine State Governments consented to the scheme being proceeded with; the remaining three who had initially expressed some doubts in regard to the need for the proposed system of quasi-permanent deputation and/or of its utility have also since withdrawn their objections in view of the very full explanation which was given to them. As the scheme also involves the reorganisation of the Finance-Commerce Pool and its extension to the Ministry of I. & S. the Hon'ble Ministers of Finance, Commerce and Industry & Supply were specially addressed and their comments invited. They have concurred in the scheme. The Comptroller and Auditor General has no objection to the Scheme. The Union Public Service Commission have also concurred in the proposed creation of the Central Cadre.

9. Certain matters relating to the mode of implementation of the scheme and certain other collateral matters which were raised by way of comment in the course of the detailed consideration of the scheme were considered by the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs who directed that suitable provisions should be made, where necessary, to secure that the conclusions reached in respect of these matters are given effect to in the scheme. The scheme, together with the specific directions proposed to be incorporated therein, were placed before the Administrative Organisation Committee of Cabinet, who have been vested with the authority to approve such schemes, at their meeting held on the 3rd November, 1950. The Committee sanctioned the scheme and authorised the Ministry of Home Affairs to implement the scheme on the lines proposed. The specific directions suggested by H. M. (Home) and agreed to by the Administrative Organisation Committee have been incorporated in the appropriate paragraphs of the scheme itself which now stands in the finally approved form.

10. The present scheme makes a departure from the pre-war organisation of the Indian Civil Service inasmuch as specific provision is made therein for a system of quasi-permanent deputations to the Centre, in addition to short period deputations; and also for the selective absorption in an All-India Service Cadre, of officers drawn from certain purely Central Services. Apprehensions have been expressed that effective contact between the Centre and the States (which an All-India Service is intended to provide) may be weakened thereby. With reference to these apprehensions, the Government of India have clarified the policy underlying their acceptance of the scheme and issued a directive regarding its implementation, in the following terms:—

"The need for maintaining effective contact through interchange of administrative officers between the Centre and the States is fully appreciated and it is a direction to the Controlling Authority administering this Scheme to maintain such interchange to the maximum extent practicable. The provision of quasi-permanent deputation in this Scheme is considered to be unavoidable until such time as both the Central and States Cadres of the Indian Administrative Service reach a balance not merely as to total number but their proper distribution among officers of different ages, seniorities and administrative experience. Provision has been made in paragraph 7 of the Scheme that where State Governments so desire, the services of officers on quasi-permanent deputation to the Centre should be made available to them on reverse deputations. Specific requests of State Governments received in this connection should be met and the reality of the system of reverse deputations should be assured in practice. In addition, officers on short-period deputations should be returned to State Governments upon expiry of their tenures in every case where a substitute is made available."

NEW DELHI,  
December 20, 1950.

R. A. GOPALASWAMI,  
Special Secretary.

### THE SCHEME

#### SECTION I—INTRODUCTORY

1. The Indian Administrative Service is an All-India Service, which is organised and maintained in order to meet the requirements of all the State Governments and the Central Government jointly. It is intended to serve all the purposes formerly served by the I.C.S., except the provision of officers required for the judiciary.

2. The Service, as at present organised, consists of nine State Cadres, each of which is under the immediate control of one State Government. The Service, as a whole is under the ultimate control of the Central Government. Specific provision has been made in the Constitution for the constitution of All-India Services generally and the treatment of the Indian Administrative Service, as one of such All-India Services.

3. All posts of the categories formerly classed as 'Superior' posts in the "Provincial" Cadres of the I.C.S. other than Judicial posts are now included in the States Cadres of the I.A.S. (It is proposed to drop the use of the word 'Superior' and refer to such posts as Senior Posts). The total number of such posts is 484. The total authorised strength of all the State Cadres of the I.A.S. is 874. The authorised strength exceeds the total number of posts by 390, of which 125 are intended to be always on deputation under the Central Government. The remaining number, viz., 265, constitutes a consolidated Reserve which includes officers who are

under training, or are holding Junior Posts and acquiring experience therein before they become fit for holding Senior Posts, or are on leave, or are deputed to posts other than the 484 Posts under the State Governments or 125 Central Posts specifically provided for.

4. The total Authorised Strength of the States Cadres of the I.A.S. is divided into two groups viz.:—

Direct Recruitment Group . . . . .	721
Promotion Group . . . . .	153
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>874</b>

There are at present 325 I.C.S. Officers who continue to remain in Service and are not permanently retained in the judiciary. I.C.S. Officers continue to be members of the Service to which they were originally recruited, though further recruitment has been stopped, and the Service will die out in due course. So long as they are available and are not retained in the judiciary, they will continue to hold posts in the I.A.S. Cadre, and be counted against the Authorised Strength of the Direct Recruitment Group mentioned above. The remainder of the Authorised Strength will consist of I.A.S. Officers. Four batches of direct recruits selected by the Union Public Service Commission have already been appointed. An Emergency Recruitment Scheme which was undertaken in 1948, is still in progress. As a result of this recruitment, and the competitive tests to be held by the Union Public Service Commission during the next three years, the Direct Recruitment Group will be constituted in full strength. Future vacancies in the Direct Recruitment Group will be filled entirely from among candidates who attain the All-India Standard prescribed.

The officers of State Services (other than Judicial officers) who were formerly holders of what were called "Listed Posts" in the I.C.S. will hold posts in the I.A.S. Cadre and will be counted against the Authorised Strength of the 'Promotion Group' referred to above. Other vacancies in the Promotion Group, present and future, are to be filled by promotion from the State Civil Services. It will be observed that an essential difference in organisation between the I.C.S. and the I.A.S. is the integration in the latter service of direct recruits and promoted officers, on a completely unified basis.

5. When the States Cadres of the I.A.S., as at present organised, are fully manned and get into working order, they will suffice to maintain 125 officers on deputation to the Centre, continuously supplying replacements for officers who return to the States Cadres on expiry of their terms of deputation. This number will consist almost entirely of I.C.S. officers to start with, but will presently include a decreasing number of I.C.S. officers, and a correspondingly increasing number of I.A.S. officers, and in due course the entire number will consist only of I.A.S. officers. Given a few years for the States Cadres to get established, there is little doubt that the quality of officers thus obtainable will be in no way inferior to that forthcoming in the past. But, in point of number, the provision which has been made in the States Cadres is wholly insufficient for meeting the requirements of the Centre, which have greatly increased. A small part of the increased requirements of the Centre will be met by the newly organised Indian Foreign Service; but even this Service requires for a considerable time to come, a share in the available supply of I.C.S. officers who are at present borne on the I.C.A. Cadre Strength. It is therefore essential that adequate permanent provision should be made for meeting the residual requirements of the Central Government, in so far as they cannot be met by the deputation quotas provided in the States Cadres of the I.A.S., and by the non-I.C.S. officers of the Indian Foreign Service.

6. For this purpose, it is proposed that the existing organisation of the I.A.S. should be enlarged by the addition thereto of a new tenth Cadre known as the Indian Civil Administrative (Central) Cadre. Just as each State Cadre of the I.A.S. is under the immediate control of a State Government, the Central Cadre will be under the immediate control of the Central Government. Just as a certain number of available I.C.S. officers are counted against the Authorised Strength of each State Cadre, a corresponding number will be now allotted to and counted against the Authorised Strength of the Central Cadre. Just as in each State Cadre a proportion of vacancies is filled by recruitment from State Civil Services, a proportion of vacancies in the Central Cadre will be filled by transfer from the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, the Central Financial Services and the Central Secretariat Service. While these are the essential features of similarity between the Central Cadre and the States Cadres, there will be certain important differences.

**NOTE.**—For the purposes of this Scheme the expression "Central Financial Services" is used as a common name for the following services *viz.*, the Indian Income-Tax Service, Class I, the Indian Customs Service and the Superior Service of the Military Accounts Department.

7. Corresponding to the Direct Recruitment Group of the State Cadre, there will be a group of officers on quasi-permanent deputation supplemented, to the extent found necessary, by officers directly recruited to the Central Cadre. The essential features of such quasi-permanent deputation are set out below:—

- (i) In addition to the number of officers provided in the States Cadres of the I.A.S. for normal deputation to the Centre, there will be an additional number of officers drawn from the States Cadres who will be on quasi-permanent deputation to the Centre. The additional number will not be allocated in fixed quotas as between different States.
- (ii) The quasi-permanent deputation should be subject to the consent of all the three parties *viz.*, the Central Government, the State Government and the officer concerned.
- (iii) Such deputation will be for an indefinite period, extending if necessary to the rest of the officer's serving life.
- (iv) Vacancies created in the States I.A.S. Cadres by such quasi-permanent deputation may be filled on a substantive basis either by further direct recruitment to the States cadres of the I.A.S. or by promotion of States Service Officers. In the latter case, such promotion may be in excess of the 25 per cent. quota prescribed therefor.
- (v) The Central Government should reserve the right to return to the State Government at any time an officer originally obtained from that State Cadre on quasi-permanent deputation, provided the Central Government is prepared in return to take another officer from the same cadre on quasi-permanent deputation so as to leave the State Cadre Strength and management unaffected.
- (vi) If at any time the State Government so desire, the services of an officer on quasi-permanent deputation to the Centre will be made available to them for one term of 3 to 5 years on reverse deputation. Specific requests of State Governments received in this connection should be met and the reality of the system of reverse deputations should be ensured in practice.

In addition to officers from the I.C.S./I.A.S., the Central Cadre will contain officers from the Central Secretariat Service, the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, and the Central Financial Services. A proportion of the officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and the Central Financial Services will be on quasi-permanent deputation like the I.C.S./I.A.S. officers and the others will be on normal deputation and will be returned to their parent services, thereby enriching them with officers of more varied experience.

8. One other material point of difference between the Central Cadre and the States Cadres will be as follows. Every State Cadre of the I.A.S. is a Unitary Cadre—that is to say, it is not divided into distinct branches in the manner in which the States Cadres of the I.C.S. used to be divided into Executive and Judicial Branches. In this respect the Central Cadre will resemble the organisation of the I.C.S. It will be organised in two separate Branches, one of which will be known as the General Administrative Pool and the other will be known as the Special Administrative Pool. For certain purposes, *viz.*, initial recruitment, as well as the general organisation of pay scales and conditions of service, the two pools will form one unit, the Central Cadre, which is itself one of the units of the organisation of the Indian Administrative Service. For certain other purposes—postings and transfers, internal promotions, deputations, the organisation of arrangements for providing training and varied experience needed by junior officers preparatory to their appointment to Senior Posts—the two Pools will form two distinct and separate units, in much the same manner as the executive branch and the judicial branch of the States Cadres of the I.C.S. used to be separate. This distinction between the Central Cadre and the States Cadre is necessary because of the wider range of diversity in the administrative posts under the Central Government, as compared to the administrative posts under the State Governments.

9. This memorandum outlines the detailed Scheme of Organisation of the Indian Civil Administrative (Central) Cadre of which the *raison-d'être* as well as the general principles of organisation have been explained above. The posts to be borne on the Central Cadre and the two Pools thereof, will be specified in the manner explained in Section II. The Authorised Strength and composition of the Central Cadre and the two pools thereof will be fixed initially, and revised at three-yearly intervals in the manner explained in Section III. The officers required for constituting the Central Cadre will be selected and appointed initially and future vacancies will be filled by recruitment to the Central Cadre and promotion within the Central Cadre, in the manner explained in Section IV. The basic Pay Scales for both the Central and the States Cadres are common. Certain selection posts carry special rates of pay or special pay in addition to the basic pay scales. The Ministry of Home Affairs should take up examination of such pay scales and consider what changes, if any, are desirable in order that the salaries at the Centre are related to those in the States generally according to seniority of officers holding the posts.

Certain other matters affecting conditions of service will be settled and co-ordinated in the manner explained in Section V.

#### SECTION II—SCHEDULE OF INDIAN CIVIL ADMINISTRATIVE (CENTRAL) CADRE POSTS

10. **Senior Posts.**—All Central Secretariat posts of or above the rank of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India and all non-Secretarial posts of like rank, the holders of which are required to possess experience of public administrative duties as an essential qualification, are included in the definition of Senior Posts. The schedule\* in the Annexure attached furnishes a purely illustrative list of such posts as were considered suitable for inclusion in July 1949.

11. **Excluded Posts.**—It is obvious that a certain number of these posts cannot be manned by officers of the Central Cadre of the I.A.S. for one or other of the following reasons:—

- (a) Because they are posts borne on the Indian Foreign Service Cadre to man which a separate service has been created. (For some years to come the Indian Foreign Service will be unable to meet its requirements in full. It will, therefore, be necessary to make available a certain number of officers of the Indian Civil Administrative (Central) Cadre to man Foreign Service posts.)
- (b) Because they are technical posts in the sense that the holders of such posts are required to possess technical or specialised experience in addition to administrative experience.
- (c) Because they are senior posts in the Indian Audit Department, e.g., Accountants General, Comptrollers etc., requiring specialised training and experience, for filling which special provision exists in the cadre of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service. Like-wise the posts of the Collectors of Customs and Commissioners of Income-Tax should normally be manned by officers of the special services concerned.

The posts which are thus not intended to be manned by officers of the I.C.A. (Central) Cadre have accordingly been marked \* as "excluded posts" and the normal method of manning them is also indicated.

12. All senior posts shown in the schedule other than such excluded posts will form the group of senior posts of the Indian Civil Administrative (Central) Cadre.

13. **Junior Posts.**—All Class I Central Secretariat posts below the rank of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, the holders of which are required to undertake administrative responsibilities, are included in the definition of Junior posts. Some of the officers of the Central Cadre will, before they are fit to hold full charge of senior posts, have to acquire the necessary training and experience by working in suitable junior posts. A number of such junior posts will, therefore, have to be included in Part II of the schedule of the Indian Civil Administrative (Central) Cadre posts. These posts will be available also for junior I.A.S. officers on deputation from the States Cadres. Officers holding junior posts will also constitute, in part, a reserve available for filling vacancies in senior posts caused by officers going on leave therefrom or on deputation to posts for which no provision has been made in the Central Cadre.

\*Not printed.

14. Schedule of I.C.A. (Central) Cadre Posts.—The schedule of I.C.A. (Central) Cadre posts will thus consist of Part I—all senior posts other than those excluded for the reasons stated—and Part II—such junior posts as it is necessary to include for purpose of affording a training etc. reserve.

15. Two Pools.—All I.C.A. (Central) Cadre posts in the Ministries of Finance, Commerce, and Industry and Supply will be borne on the cadre of the Special Administrative Pool. All other posts will be borne on the cadre of the General Administrative Pool.

### SECTION III—AUTORISED STRENGTH AND COMPOSITION

16. The number of officers of the I.C.A. (Central) Cadre together with the deputation quotas provided for in the States Cadres of the I.A.S. should be sufficient for meeting the following requirements:—

- (i) The actual number of senior posts in the schedule of the I.C.A. (Central) Cadre (as defined in paragraph 12 above).
- (ii) A fixed number of excluded posts as foreseeable at present. [This will relate mainly to the Indian Foreign Service as explained in paragraph 11(a) above].
- (iii) A provision for leave, training, junior duty and unforeseen deputations.

17. In the light of the principles outlined in the preceding paragraph and on the basis of the information available, the strength of the I.C.A. (Central) Cadre should be fixed at 200, of which 130 will be in the Senior Grade and 70 in the Junior Grade.

Senior Grade officers mean officers having lien on Senior Posts of the I.C.A. (Central) Cadre; Junior Grade officers mean officers having lien on Junior Posts of that cadre.

NOTE I.—The lien referred to in this paragraph should not be construed as lien on any particular post. It is a lien on an unspecified post of the appropriate class in the Grade concerned.

NOTE II.—The Controlling Authority (*vide para. 21*) will fix suitable tenure periods for particular posts or classes of posts and no officer shall ordinarily hold any post for a period longer than the tenure so fixed in relation to that post. Officers on short period deputation should be returned to State Governments upon expiry of their tenures in every case as soon as a substitute is made available.

NOTE III.—The basis of arriving at 200 as the cadre strength is as follows:—

Senior Posts under the Central Government (exclusive of 'excluded posts') ...	250
Deduct number provided for in State Cadres for normal deputation ...	100
Deduct number on deputation from the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, the Central Financial-Services and on officiating promotion from the Junior Grade ...	50
Balance ...	100 (S)
Add 20% for Junior Duty ...	20 (J)
	120
Add 10% of total as provision for leave ...	12 (J)
Add Provision for excluded posts ...	30 (S)
	162
Add Provision for Junior Grade Officers who will be officiating in Senior Grade ...	25 (J)
Add 13 for unforeseen deputation ...	13 (J)
Cadre Strength ...	200

Total Strength of Senior Grade Officers  $100+30=130$

Total Strength of Junior Grade Officers  $45+25=70$

Whether the provision for junior duty, leave and deputation as fixed above is adequate, insufficient or excessive should be reviewed at the initial constitution and periodically later.

18. Out of the Authorised Strength of 130 Senior Grade Officers, the number of I.C.S./I.A.S. officers and non-I.C.S./I.A.S. officers will be fixed separately at 80 and 50 respectively.

NOTE I.—Allocation of Personnel.—The above allocation of the senior grade strength as between I.C.S./I.A.S. and non-I.C.S./I.A.S. officers is based on present information regarding the availability of I.C.S. officers and the cadre strength of the I.A.S. The Central

Secretariat Service is being re-organised and re-inforced and it is likely that the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and the Central Financial Services will probably be reorganised and possibly also reinforced. It is not possible at present to forecast the cadre strength of the services as finally reorganised and institute comparisons on the basis of which their capacity to provide suitable officers for the I.C.A. (Central) Cadre (in addition to meeting their own requirements), can be assessed. Hence the allocation made above must be regarded as provisional. A review of the allocation in the light of actual experience will be necessary and should be taken up at the first periodical review referred to in paragraph 17.

It is possible that the availability of suitable officers from different services as ascertained in the process of initial constitution of the Central Cadre may indicate the need for making some change in the allocation of numbers as between I.C.S./I.A.S. officers and non-I.C.S./I.A.S. officers. In that case, it is to be understood that the Controlling Authority (*vide para. 21 below*) will have discretion to make such alterations as may seem to it appropriate in the public interest.

NOTE II.—Triennial Review.—The provision relating to periodical review in respect of certain matters referred to in paragraphs 9, 17 and 18 above is important. This review should be carried out in formal consultation with all State Governments, including Governments of Part B States. The provision of quasi-permanent deputation in this scheme is considered to be unavoidable until such time as both the Central and State Cadre of the Indian Administrative Service reach a balance not merely as to the total number but their proper distribution among officers of different ages, seniorities and administrative experience. Special attention should be paid to the mode of working of the quasi-permanent deputation system, in relation to this policy. If the actual working of the scheme discloses the need for modification of the system of quasi-permanent deputation or the feasibility of complete reversion to the normal tenure system, the necessary changes should be made. The results of the Triennial Review should be reported on by the Controlling Authority to the Cabinet or Cabinet Committee concerned.

19. The Authorised Strength of the Central Cadre will be divided into separate quotas for the Special Administrative Pool and the General Administrative Pool. These quotas will be fixed by the Controlling Authority (*vide para. 21 supra*) in the process of initial constitution described in Section IV below and after taking into account the requirements of the two Pools and the availability of officers suitable for the two Pools separately.

20. The number of officers provided in the States Cadres of the I.A.S. for deputation to the Centre is 125. The actual number of I.C.S. officers available against this quota is 115. In addition there are States Service Officers who are, or shortly likely to be, borne on the States Cadres of the I.A.S. numbering 14. When the scheme is in effective operation, there will have to be 125 officers on normal deputation and 80 officers on quasi-permanent deputation. The necessary increase cannot be effected immediately but it will become possible in the course of about three years during which period the officers selected under the Emergency Recruitment Scheme from the open market would have had time to acquire experience and effectively to reinforce the States Cadres thereby releasing the extra number required.

### SECTION IV—RECRUITMENT, PROMOTION AND ALLOCATION OF PERSONNEL

21. Controlling Authority.—(i) The Ministry of Home Affairs advised by a Committee of Secretaries known as the Central Establishment Board (*vide sub-para. (ii) below*) will be the Controlling Authority of the I.C.A. (Central) Cadre.

(ii) The Central Establishment Board should be constituted in accordance with the following provisions:—

- (a) The Central Establishment Board should consist of six members including its Chairman.
- (b) There should be no *ex-officio* representation of any Ministry on a permanent basis; but two of the six members should be drawn from the Ministries constituting the Special Administrative Pool and the remaining four members from the other Ministries constituting the General Administrative Pool.
- (c) The seniormost holder of the posts of Secretary included in the schedule of the Central Cadre should be one of the members and the Chairman of the Board.

(d) A suitable system of rotation should be established governing the annual retirement of members and their replacement by other eligible Secretaries.

The Establishment Officer should be the Secretary of the Central Establishment Board.

(iii) *Initial Constitution.*—For purposes, however, of the initial constitution of the Central Cadre, the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission will be an additional member and the Chairman of the Central Establishment Board in place of the seniormost Secretary.

**22. Quasi-Permanent Deputation Panel (I.C.S./I.A.S.).**—The first step is the selection of 80 officers for appointment to the Central Cadre on quasi-permanent deputation from the States. For this purpose the records of all the 325 I.C.S. officers available for service in I.A.S. posts will be reviewed. Those among them who have completed not less than 10 years of service, including ordinarily not less than 3 years of service in Central or State Secretariat posts will be eligible for selection; provided that that the Controlling Authority in calculating service in Secretariat posts may take into account service in such posts as it considers to be substantially equivalent to Secretariat posts. From among those who are thus eligible, a panel of I.C.S. Officers not exceeding 90 in number, suitable for quasi-permanent deputation to the Central Cadre should be prepared. This should include the 20 I.C.S. Officers already seconded permanently to the Finance-Commerce Pool and the three I.C.S. officers seconded permanently to the (now defunct) Indian Political Service—unless any of these officers elects otherwise. From the panel thus prepared (which will be known as the quasi-permanent deputation panel) appointments will be made of 80 officers with their consent and the concurrence of the State Government concerned. The panel will consist of 10 names in excess of the number actually required, as a reserve. Vacancies caused in the States Cadres by such appointments to the Central Cadre will be added to vacancies caused by retirements and filled from among candidates chosen under the Emergency Recruitment Scheme or by promotion from the States Services.

**NOTE I.**—For the purposes of this paragraph any officer of the Indian Civil Administrative Cadre in any State will be deemed to be eligible for appointment to the Central Cadre if he is considered in his own State gradation list as senior to the junior most I.C.S. officer of not less than 10 years' service.

**NOTE II.**—In case a sufficient number of suitable officers is not available it will not be incumbent on the Controlling Authority to fill all the 80 vacancies referred to in this paragraph. Initially the Controlling Authority will appoint only those who are considered suitable in every way, for quasi-permanent deputation to the Central Cadre. The remaining vacancies, if any, will be filled gradually as and when more I.C.S./I.A.S. officers qualify for consideration in terms of the qualifications prescribed in this paragraph.

In selecting officers for inclusion in the quasi-permanent deputation panel of the Central Cadre, the Controlling Authority should, as far as possible, select officers from different age groups in order to ensure a balanced cadre.

**23. Quasi-permanent Deputation Panel (Central Services).**—Two panels should be prepared of officers who are substantive holders of I.A. and A.S. and Central Service, Class I posts and are selected as suitable for permanent appointment to the Central Cadre.

(i) One panel, known as the Senior Grade Panel, should consist of all those officers who have completed not less than 10 years' service in Class I posts, including ordinarily not less than 3 years' service in a Secretariat post, and are considered suitable for permanent appointment to the Central Cadre provided that the Controlling Authority in calculating service in Secretariat posts may take into account service in such posts as it considers to be substantially equivalent to Secretariat posts. This should include all non-I.C.S. officers already confirmed in the Finance-Commerce Pool.

(ii) The second panel known as the Junior Grade Panel should consist of all those officers who have completed not less than 5 years' service in Class I posts and are considered suitable for permanent appointment to the Central Cadre—provided that it will be open to the Controlling Authority to specify particular posts or classes of posts for appointment to which experience of less than five years will be deemed sufficient.

(iii) Government of India reserve the right to revert officers serving in the Central Cadre on transfer from the Central Services, Class I, if such officers are considered unfit or unsuitable for continuance in the Central Cadre.

**NOTE I.**—For the purposes of this paragraph, the period of service rendered by an officer of the Central Secretariat Service in the grade of Superintendent prior to the reorganisation of this service shall be deemed to be service rendered in a Central Service, Class I post, subject to a maximum of five years.

There may be cases of officers holding Class I posts in the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and the Central Financial Services for a period of less than five years who had previously served in Class II posts and who may in justice and equity claim that the same principle should be extended to their cases so as to give them some credit for their Class II service. Such cases will have to be specifically decided in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General and/or the Ministry of Finance as the case may be.

**NOTE II.**—Selections for quasi-permanent deputation from the I.C.S./I.A.S. and Central Services, Class I, should be ordinarily limited to officers with not less than 14 years' seniority, who are regarded as suitable for appointment to posts of and above the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India, either immediately or in the near future.

**24. Officers holding substantive appointments at present in the Finance-Commerce Pool Cadre will on constitution of the Central Cadre be regarded as on quasi-permanent deputation to that cadre (vide paras. 22 and 23) and will be governed in all respects by the rules applicable to other I.C.S. and non-I.C.S. members, as the case may be, of that cadre.**

**25. Central Services (Normal Deputation) Panels.**—At the same time and on the results of the same review referred to in paras. 22 and 23 above, two panels known as the Normal Deputation Panels should be prepared (a) for the I.C.S./I.A.S. and (b) for the non-I.C.S./I.A.S. Officers on normal deputation will continue to be members of their respective States Cadres/parent services and not be deemed to be members of the Central Cadre. Their names will, however, appear in appropriate positions in a combined seniority list along with members of the Central Cadre. The Normal Deputation Panel will include all those officers who are at present on deputation at the Centre and are not appointed to the Central Cadre and also a sufficient number of other officers as a reserve from which replacements for officers returning to their States Cadres/parent services can be earmarked in advance and the full strength of the normal deputation quota may be built up gradually.

**26. Special Recruitment Panels.**—The Special Recruitment Board will be asked to prepare two panels from among candidates interviewed by the Board in pursuance of the Emergency Recruitment Scheme, or under the Central Secretariat Service (Reorganisation and Reinforcement) Scheme.

- (i) One panel known as the Senior Grade Panel will consist of those candidates who are likely to attain the same standard of fitness as the officers referred to in para. 23 (i) above after suitable training and experience during a two years' period of probation.
- (ii) The second panel known as the Junior Grade Panel will similarly consist of those candidates who are likely to attain the same standard of fitness as the officers referred to in para. 23 (ii) above after suitable training and experience during a two years' period of probation.

The certificates of the Special Recruitment Board in the foregoing terms will be necessary for the inclusion of any candidate in the appropriate panel.

**27. Initial Constitution.**—All officers referred to in para. 23 (i) will be first appointed against the authorised strength of 50 non-I.C.S./I.A.S. officers of the Senior Grade. If, as is likely, a sufficient number is not available the unfilled gap should be added to the strength of the Junior Grade. Against the authorised strength of the Junior Grade appointments should be made first from the officers referred to in para. 23 (ii), then from the panel referred to in para. 26 (i) and finally (up to the number if any, required) from the panel referred to in para. 26 (ii).

**28. Future Maintenance.**—Future vacancies in the Authorised Strength of the Central Cadre will be filled in respect of the different categories as follows:—

- (i) For filling up the vacancies arising in the authorised strength of the quasi-permanent deputation group, the quasi-permanent deputation panel (vide paras. 22 and 23)

will be continuously maintained. It is part of the established practice of working the normal deputation system that when an officer, on completing his period of deputation, reverts to the State his record is reviewed and a decision taken as to whether he should be "earmarked" for a further term of deputation at a later stage. In future, whenever an officer on normal deputation is due to revert to the State Cadre/parent service his record would be reviewed and decision taken whether (i) he should cease to be on the normal deputation panel, or (ii) he should continue to be on it as an "earmarked" officer, or (iii) should be transferred to the quasi-permanent deputation panel. In all cases except the first, the concurrence of the State Government/head of the parent service will be necessary and in the third case the concurrence of the officer concerned will also be necessary. The appointment to the Central Cadre of I.C.S./I.A.S. officers thus included in the quasi-permanent deputation panel will be made as and when a vacancy arises and when such an appointment is made the consequential vacancy arising in the State Cadre of the I.A.S. will be filled on a substantive basis as explained in para. 7 (iv) above.

**NOTE.**—The question as to how the U.P.S.C. should be associated with the Controlling Authority in making selection of officers of Central Service, Class I, and the Central Secretariat Service for appointment to the I.C.A. (Central) Cadre should be examined by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the U.P.S.C.

**29. Allocation of Personnel.**—Allocations to fill posts in the General Administrative Pool and the Special Administrative Pool will be made by the Controlling Authority from each of the following groups:—

- (1) Officers of the Central Cadre belonging to the Quasi-permanent Group.
- (2) Officers of the Central Cadre promoted from the Central Secretariat Service, and
- (3) Officers on normal deputation

Provided that in selecting officers for the Special Administrative Pool into which the present Finance/Commerce Pool will be merged, due regard shall be paid to the reasonable rights and expectations of the existing members of the Finance/Commerce Pool.

**NOTE I.**—It has been suggested that the officers of the present Finance-Commerce Pool should be informed that their reasonable prospects would be protected by restricting fresh recruitment from the feeder services of the Special Administrative Pool to the various grades to the number of increased posts and the existing balance would be maintained so that the prospects of the junior officers are not adversely affected.

This suggestion is remitted to the Controlling Authority for consideration in implementing the Scheme: with the observation that it is probably adequately met by the foregoing provision and paragraph 22 of the Scheme.

**NOTE II.**—While the relative proportions drawn from the three groups for each Pool may be such as are found necessary by the Controlling Authority from time to time each of the two Pools shall always contain officers from all the three groups.

Similarly, in meeting demands for excluded posts including those of the Indian Foreign Service Cadre the Controlling Authority may supply officers from all the three groups.

**NOTE III.**—*Interchangeability of officers between the General Administrative Pool and the Special Administrative Pool.*—The creation of two Pools within the Central Cadre should not be regarded as a water-tight separation of the officers concerned; or a bar to the manning of posts of one Pool by officers of the other. On the other hand, interchange of officers between the two Pools, normally on a deputation basis should be maintained wherever this is necessary in the public interest or conducive to efficiency. In particular, Government will exercise complete freedom of choice in selecting officers from either Pool for filling posts of Secretary to Government of India which are included in the Central Cadre.

**30. Facilities.**—Facilities should be provided to officers recruited from the Central Secretariat Service and other Central Services to widen their outlook and enrich their experience (especially in State Administrative Services). The Ministry of Home Affairs should consult State Governments and settle a procedure for arranging such deputations systematically.

#### SECTION V—CONCLUDING REMARKS

31. Attention should now be drawn to the main features of the present scheme.

**First.**—The General Administrative Pool and the Special Administrative Pool are both handled simultaneously as separate but connected parts of one and the same cadre and this cadre is again explicitly regarded as one of the cadres of the newly created All-India Service, *viz.*, the Indian Administrative Service. This is intended to provide the maximum possible co-ordination in the arrangements for manning senior posts in all Ministries at the Centre as well as in the States (and eventually the Part B States also).

**Secondly.**—The I.C.A. Cadres of the various Part B States do not include provision for a deputation quota for the Centre, for the reason that most of these Cadres are likely to be deficit in Senior Administrative officers for a number of years and will need assistance from other cadres. The intention nevertheless is that officers of the cadres in Part B States should in all respects have the same rights and obligations as those in Part A States. All the officers borne on the I.C.A. Cadres of Part B States should accordingly be regarded as eligible to be considered for posts borne on the Central Cadre. Whether or not a separate provision should be made in the cadres of the various Part B States for a deputation quota to the Centre should be reviewed in the light of proved actual capacity of these cadres to supply officers on deputation. This review should be combined with the Triennial Review referred to in para. 17 above.

**Thirdly.**—It is not possible to foresee at present the relative differences in the capacity of the I.A. and A.S. and the Central Financial Services and the reorganised Central Secretariat Service to meet the needs of the two different Pools. Here also an element of rigidity had been removed and the two sets of services are treated jointly as sources of recruitment for both the Pools. Experience alone will enable the Controlling Authority to make the necessary adjustments in future and evolve a system of relative proportions which would secure the best available talent for the Central Cadre.

**Fourthly.**—The question of relative seniority should be examined by the Ministry of Home Affairs separately.

**Fifthly.**—The fact that the two Pools will constitute the I.C.A. (Central) Cadre indicates broadly the nature of the provisions that will be made regarding pay scales and conditions of service. There are certain questions which relate specially to a Central Cadre, and to grading of posts and pay scales. Though these questions are really part of the general scheme of organisation of the Central Cadre, it is convenient to reserve them for separate treatment.

R. A. GOPALASWAMI, Special Secy.

#### MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 20th December 1950

**No. 472-GU/50.**—The following members of Parliament have been elected by Parliament to serve on the Standing Committee for the Ministry of External Affairs for the current financial year, *viz.* Shri S. N. Buragohain, Shri M. Thirumala Rao and Major-General Himatsinhji, resigned:—

1. Rev Jerome D'Souza.
2. Shri P. Y. Deshpande.
3. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza.

S. K. BANERJI, Dy. Secy.

#### THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED

#### ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

New Delhi, the 23rd December 1950

**No. 13-CA(14)/50.**—With reference to the notification of this Institute No. 12-CA(1)/50, dated the 29th January 1950, it is hereby notified that in exercise of the powers conferred by Regulation 13 of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1947, the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India is pleased to restore to the Register of Members, with effect from the 23rd day of December 1950, the name of Shri N. Vridhachalam, Plot No. 470-A, 15th Road, Khar, Bombay (membership No. 1917).

G. P. KAPADIA, President.

## MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 18th December 1950

No. D. 9111-F. 111/50.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 8th December 1950.  
BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	8,86,35,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	10,18,000
Deposits :—		Subsidiary Coin	2,18,000
(a) Government—		Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(1) Central Government	149,62,35,000	(a) Internal	25,00,000
(2) Other Governments	12,96,34,000	(b) External	..
(b) Banks	73,79,19,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	2,22,86,000
(c) Others	60,08,78,000	Balances held abroad*	210,19,21,000
Bills Payable	5,88,42,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	2,10,00,000
Other Liabilities	10,99,78,000	Other Loans and Advances	4,40,25,000
		Investments	90,48,54,000
		Other Assets	4,70,28,000
Rupees	323,34,83,000	Rupees	323,34,83,000

\* Includes Cash &amp; Short-term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India, Act, 1934, for the week ended the 8th day of December 1950.  
ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	8,86,35,000	A.—Gold Coin and Bullion :—	
Notes in circulation	1140,25,88,000	(a) Held in India .....	40,01,71,000
Total Notes issued	1149,12,23,000	(b) Held outside India .....	
		Foreign Securities .....	613,15,11,000
Total Liabilities	1149,12,23,000	Total of A .....	653,16,82,000
		B.—Rupee Coin .....	59,32,79,000
		Government of India Rupee Securities .....	436,82,62,000
		Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper .....	
		Total Assets .....	1149,12,23,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 56.841 per cent.

Dated the 13th day of December 1950.

B. RAMA RAU, Governor.

New Delhi, the 19th December 1950

No. D. 1 40-F. 111/50.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 15th December 1950.  
BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	12,62,13,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	13,18,000
Deposits :—		Subsidiary Coin	1,76,000
(a) Government—		Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
(1) Central Government	153,79,82,000	(a) Internal .....	25,00,000
(2) Other Governments	10,37,97,000	(b) External .....	
(b) Banks	87,28,86,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills .....	2,79,08,000
(c) Others	60,54,22,000	Balances held abroad*	198,82,99,000
Bills Payable	7,20,68,000	Loans and Advances to Governments .....	4,05,00,000
Other Liabilities	10,67,74,000	Other Loans and Advances .....	4,89,41,000
		Investments .....	92,07,30,000
		Other Assets .....	4,63,24,000
Rupees	320,09,09,000	Rupees	320,09,09,000

\*Includes Cash &amp; Short term Securities

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 15th day of December 1950.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Baking Department	12,62,13,000		A.—Gold Coin and Bullion:—		
Notes in circulation	1146,27,73,000		(a) Held in India . . . . .	40,01,71,000	
Total Notes issued		1158,89,86,000	(b) Held outside India . . . . .	..	
			Foreign Securities . . . . .	623,15,11,000	
			Total of A . . . . .	663,16,82,000	
Total Liabilities . . . . .	1158,89,86,000		B.—Rupee Coin . . . . .	59,10,42,000	
			Government of India Rupee Securities . . . . .	436,62,62,000	
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper . . . . .	..	
			Total Assets . . . . .	1158,89,86,000	

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 57.224 per cent.

B. RAMA RAU, Governor

Dated the 20th day of December 1950.

K. G. AMBEGAOKAR, Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 20th December 1950

SUBJECT:—Licensing of certain photographic chemicals for January/June 1951.

No. 176-ITC(P.N.)/50.—The attention of importers is invited to the Public Notice No. 30-ITC(P.N.)/50, dated the 15th June 1950 as amended, regarding the licensing policy for chemicals falling under Serial No. 110 of Part IV (other than Pharmaceutical chemicals) and under Serial Nos. 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 of Part V of the Import Trade Control Schedule for July-December 1950 and January-June 1951.

2. The following chemicals amongst others were already licensable for January-June 1951 under the general quotas fixed for that period in the above-mentioned Public Notice:—

(a) Metol.

(b) Hydroquinone.

It has now been decided to issue additional licences for these goods for the period January-June 1951 in the manner indicated in the following paragraph

3. In the case of Metol General Licences will be issued to the extent of a 100 per cent. of half of best year's imports of Metol from the dollar area, and Soft Currency Licences will issue to the extent of a 100 per cent. of half year's best imports from the soft currency licensing area. In addition, General Licences will be issuable to actual users to the extent of four months' requirements, and Soft Currency Licences to the extent of two months' requirements, as certified by the D.G.I. & S. or the State Director of Industries.

4. Soft Currency Licences will issue for Hydroquinone to established importers on the basis of a quota 50 per cent. of half of best year's imports from all sources except Pakistan and South Africa. In addition Soft Currency Licences will be granted to actual users for three months' requirements as duly certified by an appropriate authority.

5. Applications for licences in accordance with the above provisions of this Public Notice should be made in the form and manner and by the dates prescribed in Public Notice No. 150-ITC(P.N.)/50, dated the 15th December 1950.

New Delhi, the 21st December 1950

SUBJECT:—Licensing of Vacuum dried dairy salt falling under Serial No. 98 of Part IV of Import Trade Control Schedule from Soft Currency Areas during January-June 1951 period.

No. 177-ITC(P.N.)/50.—The attention of the importers is invited to entries against Serial No. 98 of Part IV in Appendix 'C' of the Commerce Ministry Public Notice No. 150-ITC(P.N.)/50, dated 15th December 1950.

2. It has now been decided to issue licences for the import of Vacuum dried dairy salt falling under Serial No. 98 of Part IV of the Import Trade Control Schedule to individual manufacturers of butter to cover six months' requirements as certified by the Director of Industries of State in which the units of the industry are located.

3. Applications in this behalf should be made to the Import Trade Controllers at Ports in the form and manner prescribed for actual users in the Commerce Ministry Public Notice No. 150-ITC(P.N.)/50, dated the 15th December 1950.

New Delhi, the 26th December 1950

SUBJECT:—Licensing of imports of 'Hearing Aids' falling under Serial No. 78 of Part V from all sources during January-June 1951.

No. 178-ITC(P.N.)/50.—The attention of importers is invited to the entries in Appendix 'C' to the Public Notice No. 150-ITC(P.N.)/50, dated the 15th December 1950, against sub-item (b) 'Hearing Aids' of Serial No. 78 of Part V of the Import Trade Control Schedule and also to the corresponding entries in Appendix 'B' to Public Notice No. 14-ITC(P.N.)/50, dated the 15th June 1950.

2. It has now been decided that licences should be granted freely on demand to all classes of applicants for the import of 'Hearing Aids' falling under sub-item (b) of Serial No. 78 of Part V from all sources during the January-June 1951 licensing period, and the existing licensing policy in respect of the article should, therefore, be deemed as amended to that extent.

3. Applications for the import of the article under General Licences or Licences for Japan should be made in the form and manner laid down in Public Notice No. 150-ITC(P.N.)/50, dated the 15th December 1950.

4. For Soft Currency Licences, notwithstanding the provisions of para. 5 of Public Notice of 15th December 1950, importers who have not made their applications in terms of Public Notice of the 15th June 1950 may now apply in terms of the Public Notice of the 15th December 1950.

5. Those applicants who have already applied under the 'Long Term Licensing' scheme of Public Notice of 15th June 1950, can also apply for their further requirements. They should make applications in the form and manner prescribed in Public Notice No. 150-ITC(P.N.)/50 of 15th December 1950 but should give reference of their previous applications and Licence number if already received.

R. J. PRINGLE, Joint Secy.

EXPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 26th December 1950

No. 91-CW(4)/50.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4A of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 (XVIII of 1947), as amended by the Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Act, 1950 (VI of 1950), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce, No. 91-CW(4)/50, dated the 21st October 1950, namely:—

To the list of categories of goods exempt from the levy of application fees given under 'Note' to the said notification, the following shall be added, namely:—

(g) goods exported by Foreign missions in India.

- (h) goods exported for the use of staff employed in the Indian missions abroad.
- (i) units of machinery, instruments, apparatus and appliances of foreign manufacture exported for special repairs or replacement.

A. P. MATHUR, Under Secy.

### RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 27th December 1950

**No. 3-T(4)/49.**—In their Resolution No. 3-T(4)/49, dated the 7th January 1950 in the Ministry of Commerce, the Government of India requested the Tariff Board to advise Government on the prices to be paid to the Tinplate Company of India Ltd for tinplates supplied by the firm. The Board, having conducted an enquiry has submitted its report. Its main recommendations are as follows:—

- (i) As there is scope for increasing the production of tinplates at Golmuri Works, Government should discuss with the Company at an early date the feasibility of maximising the production of tinplates in the existing plant.
- (ii) The Tinplate Company should try to reduce, as far as possible, the percentage of scrap production which has shown an increase in recent years.
- (iii) The normal tin coating on the indigenous tinplates seems to be about 38 per cent. higher than the minimum prescribed by the Director General, Industry and Supply in their specifications and also higher than the tin coating required on tinplates of coke unassorted quality in the United Kingdom. The Director General, Industry and Supply should, therefore, review this matter and see whether any change in their specifications is called for.
- (iv) The Iron and Steel Controller should scrutinise the statement regarding extras furnished by the Company at the Board's request and approve a suitable list of extras.
- (v) Any increase in the cost of tin over and above the rate taken by the Board should, if incurred by the Company, be reimbursed from the Steel Equalisation Fund on the basis of consumption, which should be calculated at the rate of 27.5437 ozs. (gross) per 31,360 sq. inches of surface area of tinplates.
- (vi) As and when the controlled selling prices of tinbars and Tata packs are revised, revision should be made in the retention prices of tinplates on the basis of the revised prices of these two items of steel products.
- (vii) The fair retention prices as determined by the Board should remain in force for a period of one year from 1st October, 1950, to 30th September, 1951.
- (viii) The fair retention prices as determined by the Board should also be made applicable to whatever stocks of tinplates the Company may be having at the time these retention prices come into force.

2. The Government of India have carefully considered the report and have decided to accept recommendations (iv) to (viii) above, except that the fair retention prices as recommended by the Board should be fixed with effect from the 1st January 1951 for a period of one year after which the matter should be reviewed and revised prices fixed, if necessary. The fixation of fair retention prices does not call for any revision in the current selling prices of tinplates which will continue in force until further orders.

3. As regards recommendations (i) and (ii), the latter is receiving the attention of Government.

4. The Government of India agree with recommendation (ii) and hope that the Tinplate Company will take early steps to implement it.

### ORDER

**ORDERED** that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all concerned, and it be published in the Gazette of India.

### TARIFFS

New Delhi, the 23rd December 1950

**No. 1-T/A(52)/49.**—In pursuance of paragraphs 2 and 7 of their Resolution in the Department of Commerce, No. 218-T(55)/45, dated the 3rd November 1945, and paragraph 4 of their Resolution bearing the same number, dated the 16th February 1946, the Government of India have decided to refer to the Tariff Board for investigation an application for assistance or protection received from the transformers industry.

2. In conducting its enquiry the Board will be guided by the principles laid down in paragraph 5 of the Resolution, dated the 3rd November 1945, referred to in paragraph 1 above.

3. Firms or persons interested in the industry or in industries dependent on the use of this article who desire that their views should be considered by the Tariff Board, should address their representations to the Secretary to the Board, Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

### ORDER

**ORDERED** that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all concerned and that it be published in the Gazette of India.

S. RANGANATHAN, Joint Secy.

### MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

#### PUBLIC NOTICES

New Delhi, the 19th December 1950

**SUBJECT:**—Transfer of certain items of non-controlled categories of iron and steel to the licensing jurisdiction of the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Calcutta.

**No. I(5)-16(64)/50.**—It is notified for the information and guidance of the general public that with effect from the 1st January 1951 the undermentioned categories of iron and steel items mentioned in Part I of the Import Trade Control Schedule that have hitherto been under the licensing jurisdiction of the Steel Import Controller, Calcutta, will be transferred to the licensing jurisdiction of the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Calcutta, to whom all applications for import of these items should be made:—

Serial No. under Part I of the I.T.C. Schedule	Category of iron or steel
22	Iron and Steel Bolts, Nuts, Set Screws, Machine Screws, Machine Studs, etc.
24.	Iron or Steel rivets (all sorts).
25	Washers all sorts not otherwise specified.
29	Iron or Steel wire rope and wire strand.
40	Unmachined wrought iron and iron castings in all forms.

New Delhi, the 20th December 1950

**SUBJECT:**—Import of Controlled Categories of Iron and Steel—Acceptance of ad hoc Offers.

**No. I(5)-16(68)/50.**—In partial modification of the Ministry of Industry and Supply Public Notice No. I(5)-16(7)/49, dated the 22nd April 1950, it is hereby notified for general information that it has been decided, as a temporary measure, to accept ad hoc offers from dealers and consumers for import of steel and issue licences provided the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, is satisfied that the prices at which import is to be made are reasonable and there is need for import. All ad hoc offers should be addressed to the Iron and Steel Controller, 33-Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

2. In the case of import by a dealer, the Iron and Steel Controller may direct the dealer either to despatch the material ex-jetty or to stock and sell against permits issued by him or the State Iron and Steel Controllers. The remuneration payable to the importer on despatches ex-jetty and for sales ex-godown will be 4 and 7½ per cent. on landed cost, respectively.

New Delhi, the 26th December 1950

SUBJECT:—Import of Iron and Steel items under the licensing jurisdiction of the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta.

No. I(5)/16(64)/50.—It is notified for the information and guidance of the general public that the import of the undermentioned items of iron and Steel is under the licensing jurisdiction of the Iron and Steel Controller ex-officio Steel Import Controller, 33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

*List of Items under Steel Import Control*

Serial No. Part I of the I.T.C. Schedule	Name of Articles	Items of 1st Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act 1934
15	Iron or Steel Angle, Channel, Tee, Flat Beam or Joist, Zed, Trough and Piling . . . . .	63 (2).
16	(a) Iron or Steel Rounds, Rods, Squares, Hexagons, and other sections and shapes (and whether black or bright), including Steel Shafting.	63 (3), 63 (4), 63 (19), 63 (20), 63 (25) & 63 (30).
	(b) High Speed Steel, Alloyed constructional Die and Die-Block, Steels, Carbon Tool Steel, Drill Rod, High Carbon and Alloy Steel Strips and Wires, Alloy and Stainless Steel Tubes, Stainless Steel Strips, Sheets etc., Silicon Steel Sheets, Magnetically Soft Wires, Magnetic Steel, Wrought Iron and Machinery Steel, Bar Stock of Alloy Spring Steels, Alloy Steel Rough Forgings, Stampings and Castings.	
17	Wrought Iron pressure Pipes & Tubes, Steel Pressure Pipes and Tubes, Wrought Iron Fittings, Malleable Iron Fittings and Steel Fittings, Coated or uncoated (excluding electrical conduit pipes) and Cast Iron Pressure Pipes and Fittings thereof.	63 (6), 63 (17), 63 (18) & 72 (3).
18	Iron or Steel Plates, Medium Plates, Sole Plates, Terne plates, Black Plates, Silver Finished Plates including Cast Iron Plates.	63 (7), 63 (19) & 63 (20).
19	Steel Ingots and Iron or Steel Blooms, Billets and Slabs excluding pieces of less than 1 1/2 inches square or thick.	63 (8).
21	Steel timplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers, and cuttings of such plates, sheets or taggers.	63 (10).
23	Iron and Steel hoops and strips . . . . .	63 (14) & 63 (34).
26	Iron or steel sheets, coated and uncoated less than 3 milimetros including galvanised lead-coated and collective sheets.	63 (20) & 63 (28).
27	Iron or Steel rails, sleepers or Fishplates, Turnouts, Bends, Switches and Dog Spikes for Railways and Tramways.	63 (21), 63 (22).
30	Iron or Steel Wire whether plain or barbed (excluding uncoated electrodes) . . . . .	63 (24), 63 (25).
31	Iron or Steel Wire Nails excluding those covered by Shoe Grindery and in Part II . . . . .	63 (25).
34	Iron or Steel wire Rods coated or uncoated (excluding electrodes) . . . . .	63 (3), 63 (25) & 63 (28).
37	Shell Steel . . . . .	63 (28).
38	Iron and Steel Castings, Forgings and Stampings . . . . .	63 (28).
39	Steel Die Blocks . . . . .	63 (28).
40A	Defectives, Non-standard rejects, cuttings and Scraps of controlled categories of steel . . . . .	72 (3), 74, 74 (1), 74 (3), 75 and 75 (4).
57	Iron or steel tyres, axles and wheels . . . . .	
59	Pig Iron . . . . .	

C. R. NATESAN, Dy. Secy.

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**

New Delhi, the 19th December 1950

No. F-16-72/47-POLICY.—The following addition is made to the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Resolution No. F.16.72/47-Policy, dated the 8th November 1948, regarding the formation of a National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee. Below the entry "Chairman—Honourable Minister for Agriculture", add the entry "Vice-Chairman—Honourable Deputy Minister for Agriculture".

K. L. PANJABI Secy.

**PLANT PROTECTION**

New Delhi, the 21st December 1950

No. F. 2-43/50-PPS.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture No. F. 2-43/50-PPS, dated the 11th July 1950 for the words "Deputy Locust and Documentation Entomologist" under the heading "New designation" against the entry relating to the Systematic Entomologist, the words "Documentation Entomologist" may be substituted.

S. D. UDHRAIN, Under Secy.

**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS****POSTS AND TELEGRAPH**

New Delhi, the 30th December 1950

No. C.27-4/50.—The Central Government is pleased to decide that in addition to Sundays, the following days will be observed as Post Office holidays in all Circles during the year 1951:—

1. Bank holiday . . . . . 1-1-51 (Monday)
2. Republic Day T . . . . . 26-1-51 (Friday)
3. Shivaratri\* . . . . . 6-3-51 (Tuesday)
4. Holi or Good Friday T . . . . . 23-3-51 (Friday)
5. Id-ul-Fitr T . . . . . 7-7-51 (Saturday)
6. Independence Day T . . . . . 15-8-51 (Wednesday)
7. Janamashtami T . . . . . 24-8-51 (Friday)
8. Id-uz-Zuha T . . . . . 13-9-51 (Thursday)

9. Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday T	2-10-51	(Tuesday)
10. Dussehra T	10-10-51	(Wednesday)
11. Muharram	12-10-51	(Friday)
12. Diwali T	30-10-51	(Tuesday)
13. Guru Nanak's Birthday T	13-11-51	(Tuesday)
14. Id-i-Milad	12-12-51	(Wednesday)
15. Christmas Day T	25-12-51	(Tuesday)

\* In Bombay Circle Ganesh Chaturthi will be observed as Post Office holiday on 5th September 1951, in lieu of Shivaratri.

NOTE.—1. The dates of Muslim holidays are subject to alteration according to the visibility of the moon.

2. The Telegraph Branch of Combined Offices will observe holidays on days which are declared as telegraph holidays

A V PAI,

**DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**

New Delhi, the 23rd December 1950

No. 131(22)/50(SA)-16654.—In the Government of India, Ministry of Communications Resolution No. M(6)/47, dated the 25th January 1949, regarding setting up of the Central Board of Geophysics, following amendments shall be carried out:—

(1) In the list of members add:

"Dr. S. K. Banerjee, D.Sc., 3, Ramanai Chatte Road, Bellygunge, Calcutta-29."

(2) Add the following at the end of para. 4:

"The travelling allowance of Dr. S. K. Banerji will be paid from the sanctioned budget grant to the Department of Scientific Research."

T. GONCALVES,  
Officer on Special Dut